

A Newspaper Devoted to the Welfare of All Workers by Hand or Brain

The Canadian Railroader Weekly

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Labor Is The Community

MANY writers and speakers do not yet appreciate the important fact that organized labor is not a separate entity from the "citizens," the "community," the "common people" or the "general public," but is itself largely the "citizens," the "community," the "common people" or the "general public."

One of numerous examples of the erroneous view is the following from a Montreal paper, with relation to the industrial conference at Ottawa:—

"But the real 'third party' is not present in the flesh at the momentous gathering. And yet it is the party whose interests and whose welfare is inextricably bound up in whatever decision the conferees may come to. *The real 'third party' which is watching the Ottawa conference so anxiously is composed of those great multitudes of the Canadian people who are neither 'Labor' nor 'Capital', but who are the people who pay the bills, the 'common people', the 'bourgeoisie', the 'man on the street', the 'great public'—call them what you will.*

"There can be no settlement made which has the slightest hope of permanence or of benefit to this country which does not take into account the interests of this great 'third party'. If either one or the other of the two great bodies whose representatives are now sitting around the table at Ottawa does succeed, either by superior organization, by finesse or by the threat of the bludgeon in so influencing the final decision that the interests of the general public are sacrificed, or if by combination of the two the same un-

fortunate result follows, it can neither be permanent *nor can it finally benefit Capital or Labor themselves*".

The real "third party" is actually present at the conference in tremendous force. Organized labor is a very substantial part of the people who pay the bills, the common people, the man in the street, the great public. The "bourgeoisie" today is a term without meaning in reference to any large part of the community.

Incomplete government figures for the year 1918 place the number of organized workers in Canada at more than a quarter

of a million. The total is roughly estimated to be nearly 300,000 at the present time, as the movement has been taking tremendous strides. It is estimated that these workers and their dependents total close on a million and a half persons, and represent more than half of the total population of practically all the industrial centres of the Dominion. The two biggest classes in Canada to-day are the organized workers and the farmers, and between them they probably amount to four-fifths or more of the country's population. They are the "citizens", the "community". There are no great multitudes who are neither labor nor capital.

If editorial writers want to figure it out and get the new and more accurate perspective, let them begin in their own of-

fices, and they will find that there the organized workers far outnumber the unorganized workers. They will even find that some editorial writers are organized, and that there is a sporting chance of most of them being organized before long! They will find that the bulk of the circulation of their newspapers is bought by organized workers, and that most of the advertisers in the newspapers, if they were by some strange chance to be suddenly deprived of the trade of organized labor, would toboggan into bankruptcy.

Organized labor cannot bludgeon the community, for it is itself the main part of the community, in the cities at least. It is itself representative of the greatest body of sufferers from the ills of the social order. It is itself the "general public" more truly than any other class. When there is a labor government at Ottawa — one of the safest political prophecies that can be made — it will be a government of the people by the people for the people in a more genuine sense than any government we have ever known.

And if, unmeaningly and indirectly, organized labor injures some unorganized workers and fellow-citizens, on the other hand it is always ready to assist into its ranks of brotherhood any unorganized workers by either hand or brain.

An adjustment of values and meanings is needed in reference to the allied use of terms such as "labor", "capital", "citizens", the "community", and the "general public".

K. C.



"THERE ISN'T ROOM IN THIS COUNTRY FOR BOTH OF US."
World (New York).

Four International Railway Brotherhood Presidents and Other Leaders Gathered at Montreal

W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Gave Inspiring Address on Duties of the Hour.

NO fewer than four presidents, a vice-president and two general chairmen of the great international railway brotherhoods, including W. G. Lee and Warren S. Stone, who recently have been in the limelight in the United States regarding the railwaymen's view of the high cost of living and labor demands, were in Montreal last week end, and on Sunday Mr. Lee



W. G. LEE

President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who gave inspiring address to local railroaders last Sunday.

was the leading speaker at a private meeting of trainmen held in the Monument National.

The visitors and other leaders were:—

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Timothy Shea, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

A. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

James Murdock, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

John Maloney, general chairman of the G. T. R.

A. McGovern, general chairman of C. P. R. eastern lines.

At the trainmen's meeting Mr. Lee was in fine speaking form and delivered a forceful and inspiring message on the duties of the hour and the necessity for careful and reasoned movement with relation to the grave problems confronting railroaders and the community generally. All plans and progress must be linked up with brotherhood as the basis and the common welfare as the ultimate object. He complimented Canadian trainmen on their loyalty to their organizations and their relations with the companies and the public.

Special words of praise were given by Mr. Lee to the Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which had in joint conference of employers and employees settled amicably many differences which, if left to old methods, might well have led to much bitterness and disruption.

Mr. Lee and the other visitors were given a warm welcome by the local railroaders.

Brotherhood Vital, Said W. S. Stone

At the industrial conference at Ottawa this week, Mr. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said the problems on the other side of the line were the same as here. The social unrest was only slumbering under the crust and could easily be fanned into flame. The war was won, but the present period was even more critical, said Mr. Stone, and in the next few months, the clock progress must either be moved ahead or retarded. The bigger pay envelope does not save the cost of living, said Mr. Stone, and there lies the whole problem at the present time.

The peace period must end war profiteering, and the cost of living must come down. Wages are only what you can buy with them. A twenty per cent. increase in wages, and 40 per cent. increase in living

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws.

Read the platform of the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association, sent on request.

costs will never bring peace, said Mr. Stone. The question must be settled "man-fashion" face to face across the table. The solution to the question between capital and labor is the human touch.

Labor is always looked upon as a producer. It is also your biggest consumer. "In the United States if we can't solve the problem any other way we will have the price plainly marked on every article," said Mr. Stone, "and if there is profiteering we'll trace it."

"I hope some man will rise big enough and broad enough to put the word 'brother' back into the brotherhood of man. 'Am I my brother's keeper?' never had such a vital meaning as today," concluded Mr. Stone.

OTHER-WORDLY

There was no doubt about it. Miss Misselto thought she could sing, and was greatly gratified when she heard that a male acquaintance appreciated the fact.

"So Bertie praised my singing, did he?" she asked her informer.

"He did that. Said it was heavenly."

"Did he really say that?" she asked again, breathlessly.

"Well, he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly.—Answers.

BEFORE AND AFTER

He said, "Well, regarding a woman, To this sad experience I've come— When man puts a ring on her finger, He puts himself under her thumb!"

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B. B. B. Pipes are made of genuine Briar, flawless, thoroughly seasoned, scientifically made and fully guaranteed. Once you use a B. B. B. Pipe you'll enjoy your smoke as you never did before. Your dealer will gladly show you many favorite shapes in B.B.B. Pipes.

"Pigs is Pigs"

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

The Regina Leader says: "Swift's Premium Bacon is a standard brand of bacon both in the United States and Canada. It is advertised and known all over the continent. It is selling today in Regina at 70 cents a pound. It cannot be bought in this city for less. On the other hand this same bacon is selling in St. Paul, Minnesota, at 47 cents a pound, or 23 cents a pound less than in Regina. Why? The Board of Commerce should demand an immediate answer, and order an immediate reduction in price in Canada. At the same time that this bacon is selling for 23 cents less in St. Paul than in Regina, the packers are paying at least two cents per pound less for hogs in Canada than the ruling prices in the States."

Nor is Regina the only point at which Swift's bacon is selling at 70 cents. For some weeks the price has hovered about 70 cents in Winnipeg, and this in the face of a falling market in hogs. It is ridiculous that with the price of hogs even as high as \$19.50 for selects, the price of bacon should be 70 cents. Somewhere between the producer and the ultimate consumer, prices take rapid strides upward, and both producer and consumer appear to be the victims of middlemen's pernicious manipulation.

The Regina Leader reasonably suggests that this is a matter for the newly-formed Board of Commerce. Certainly public opinion is sufficiently consolidated on the question of the high cost of living to warrant the most drastic and radical action on the part of the Board of Commerce. War conditions were such as made easier the forming of combines and trusts, and during the entire period of the war, beginning with the placing of government orders for meat with certain packers, the producing and consuming public has been contemplating with askance the accumulating fortunes of packers. Surely the board cannot avoid as one of the first obligations, a thorough investigation into the causes contributing to the exorbitant prices of meats.



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—London Opinion.

Premier Lloyd George has been administering tonics to trade and judging from his latest message to the nation is about to supply some tonics for the workers.

Lloyd George In Message To Nation Promises Just Reward To Labor

Premier Lloyd George has issued a message to the people of Great Britain in "The Future", which will be distributed free throughout the country. The Premier says:

"Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promise given them we dishonor ourselves.

"What does the new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toil for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety, wretchedness; a world scarred by slums, disgraced by sweating, where unemployment through the vicissitudes of industry, brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want, there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness.

"If we renew the lease of that world, we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame. Nay, we shall store up retribution for ourselves and our children.

"The old world must and will come to an end. No effort can shore it up much longer. If there be any who feel inclined to maintain it, let them beware lest it fall upon them and overwhelm them and their households in ruin.

"It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in the building up of the new world, where labor shall have its just reward and indolence alone shall suffer want."

Actors Freed

(Christian Science Monitor.)

By a collective bargain, made with the full knowledge of the public, the actors and actresses of New York City who, early in August, went on strike, have agreed to continue working with their managers for a period of years. The chief understandings are that a player shall be entitled to union protection in case of dispute over the terms of his contract, and that a theatre director shall be guaranteed against having what are known as the methods of the closed shop thrust upon him. Such is the reaping that has followed the sowing of early summer, when somebody said: "Let us have no more theatrical vacations upon Broadway, but let us keep the playhouses open the year round". The idea had in it the seed of liberation, and it comes to fruit in liberation a hundredfold. Stage performers are set free from a system of indentures which undoubtedly was as harsh, in many respects, as that endured by trade apprentices two centuries ago. Experts in stage production, in turn, are set free from the dread of having to build their pleasure domes from the rough rock of intellectual inaction and indifference, instead of from the clean-chiseled marble of a love of art.

The whole settlement seems to betoken a better coordinated theatre and a happier theatre in the United States. Players to the number of 7,000 or more, belonging to the unionized Actors Equity Association, have become acquainted with one another. Chorus men and women have grown conscious of a new dignity in their profession. Stage hands have had the pleasure of showing what sort of brotherliness exists in the mechanical ranks of the American Federation of Labor. Musicians have come to the day when another branch of art besides theirs seeks, through unionization, an answer to economic problems. Finally, playwrights have enjoyed the satisfaction of saving the day of everybody, by forming a society of their own and, if not making common cause with the players, of at least putting through a mediatory programme which brought the walkout to an end.

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Knit Goods Workers Receive Low Wages

About one-third of the girls employed in making sweaters in Boston, Mass., receive less than \$10 a week, and more than three-fourths receive less than \$13, according to statements at a meeting of knit-goods workers, held at the State House, at which Miss Mabel Gillespie of the Minimum Wage Commission presided.

It was said that some of the girls worked during lunch hours in the hope of increasing their earnings, but found that they got no pay for

the extra work. Factory inspectors, according to some witnesses, pass girls manifestly under 16 years of age without asking their age, though they occasionally query girls of 20, asking them if they are more than 16 years old. The girls are said to have been unable to organize, and it was reported that one, who recommended asking the company for a wage increase, was reported and discharged. One girl, it was said, received only \$2.50 a week, until protests were made.

PRINCE SAW MOVIES

PROVIDED BY C.P.R.

At the special request of the Prince of Wales, the moving pictures made at the various receptions and ceremonies in connection with the Royal visit were projected in the dining car of the Royal Train, on a machine installed by the Chief Electrical Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The entertainment was a great success and the Prince expressed his thanks and appreciation of the enterprise of the C. P. R. This is said to be the first time that movies of a trip have been shown on the same trip and on the same

train. Other pictures illustrating topical events all over the world were also shown, together with films depicting sport and scenery in Canada, such as salmon fishing in the Cains River, New Brunswick.

JUST SWANK

The professor sat next a very clever woman at a little dinner the other night, and, in reply to a remark of hers, said:

"My dear lady, I go further than believing in a woman suffrage; I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."

"Oh, professor!" said the lady very, very sweetly. "Now, you're bragging".—London Opinion.

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada Its Only Aim Is The Welfare of The Masses.

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational plans where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxes from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial, political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building, Montreal, Que. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. *Today is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.*

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada,
General Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building,
MONTREAL, QUE.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada." I subscribe and agree to pay, while a member, the yearly fee of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."

Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters, with copy of platform, constitution and general rules.

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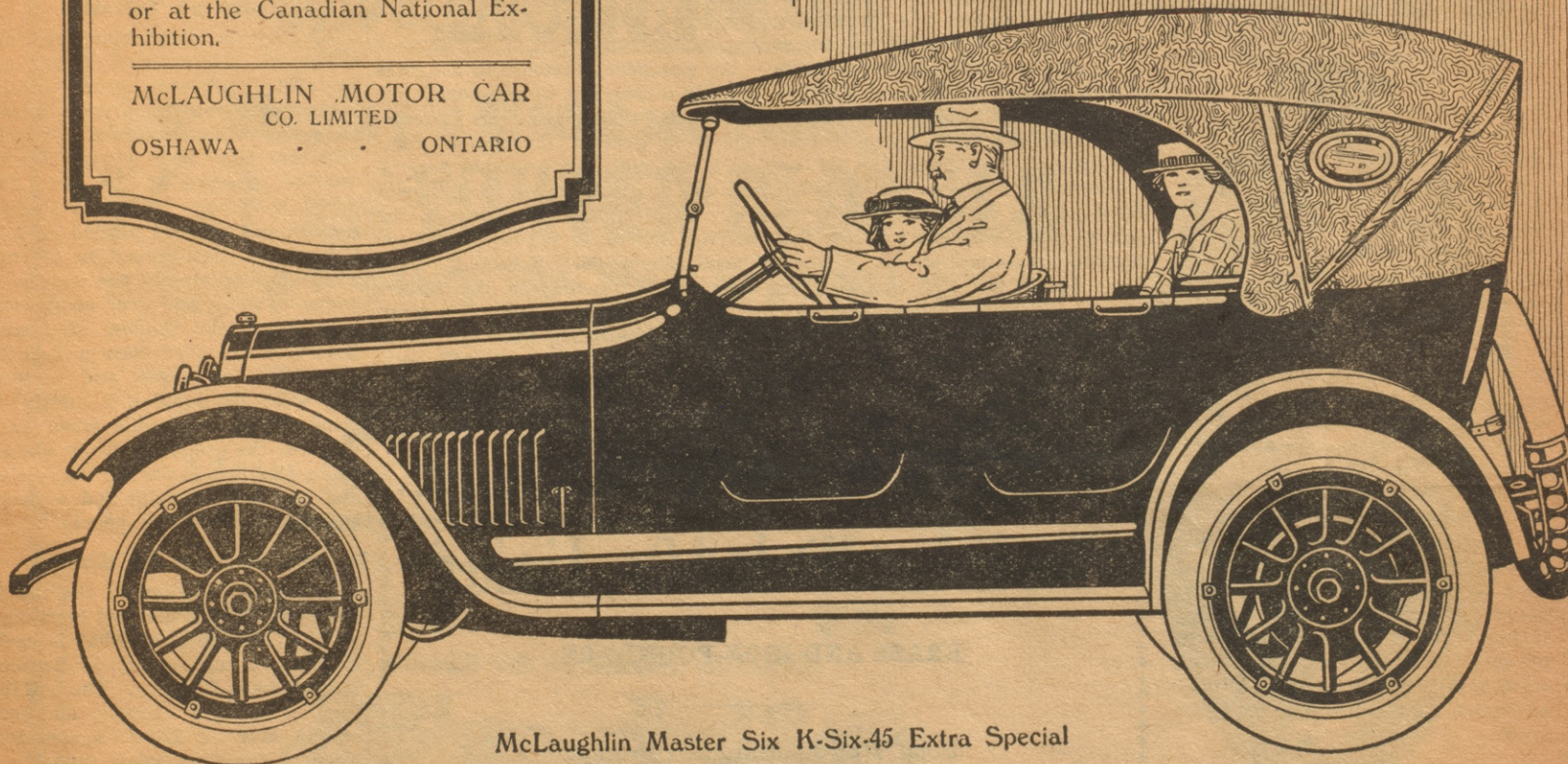
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The McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Glasgow, August 29.

THE bread of charity tastes bitter. At least it once did. Is it because the British palate has lost its sensitiveness as to doles, in whatever shape or form, that there is not a greater outcry against the almost universal application of what the Parish red-tabs would call "out-door relief"? A good service will be rendered by anyone who reminds us every day that the coal we burn is subsidized, that our railway journeys are subsidized, that the very bread we eat is still subsidized, and that in a country for whose fuel and fabrics all Europe is gasping we have to pay for the upkeep of hosts of unemployed. The taxpayers have to pay out some £60,000,000 for the estimated railway deficiency; they are mulcted in some £26,400,000 for coal, some £50,000,000 for bread, and about £34,500,000 for out-of-work donations. The total for these few little items approaches the small figure of £200,000,000—a figure, nevertheless, which staggered us in pre-war days when it was announced as our whole national Budget. And on the top of all this—of coal, bread and transport produced or run at a loss—there is the coming bill to the State (the other name for the taxpayer when the question is one of finance) for the vast national housing scheme. It is all very well for the Government to advance the necessary funds to get the necessary houses built; it is a sound financial asset to provide roomy and sanitary abodes in order to turn out a sound and efficient population; for the rising generation will need to be healthy to take its due share in helping to pay for the war. But any attempt to give the future inhabitants of these houses the ignoble position of living on the bounty of their taxpaying neighbors is not only going to weaken their moral fibre but is going to plunge the country deeper into the financial morass from which it is struggling to emerge. If the State provides most of the capital and eliminates the profiteer, particularly the land profiteer, its duty should be considered well fulfilled. From the very start the houses should pay an economic rent. That should have been the basis of the whole housing venture. Bread produced at a loss, railways run at a loss, and houses let at a loss constitute a too terrible state of affairs for any debt-burdened nation that hopes to remain solvent.

Greenock Dock Workers.

The Greenock Transport Workers' Union have decided that so long as any members are unemployed during the day no overtime will be allowed, except in cases of extreme necessity, for which double time rates are demanded.

The report just issued by the Water Committee of the Glasgow Corporation shows a total revenue of £336,603, which is an increase over the preceding year of £20,904. Although there is an increase of income over expenditure of £38,952, a sum of £77,875 carried to Sinking Fund leaves a net deficit of £38,922 to be met by increased rates. An increase of £36,599 in expenditure over the preceding year is stated to be due principally in wages, salaries, rates, and taxes, interest, castings and causewaying. The water supply from the Loch Katrine and the Gorbals works averaged 81,814,300 gallons per day; from Cockmuir 1,591,936, and from Riddrie 614,378. During the year 4 2-3 miles of piping were laid. It is interesting to note that since 1857, when the first balance sheet was published, the annual revenue has risen from £62,335 to £336,603, other figures being in proportion. The Corporation have now come to an agreement with the parties who opposed the granting of a Provisional Order to raise the level of Loch Katrine by another five feet.

Back to the Land

We hear much of small holdings in relation to reconstruction problems, and the Board of Agriculture is periodically chastised for alleged dilatoriness in providing them. It is as if a huge section of the demobilized and discharged gashed to be settled on the land. In point of fact the small holding question is not a vast one, and is one full of difficulties. Something like 54 ex-service men have been settled, while 150 more will be settled by Martinmas. In a resettlement problem that concerns an army of six millions, these figures are trifling. We must aid, by all means, those who are trained and fit for the arduous business of farming on a small scale, but we cannot face the almost inevitable loss involved in such a huge scheme as the idealists contemplate.

Land, equipment, interest and sinking funds, etc., are so expensive. The Scottish Board of Agriculture has 154,000 acres available, surely more than sufficient for the demand.

New Park for Glasgow

Still another beauty spot for Glasgow is likely to be preserved as a public amenity. The ground, popularly known as the Linn, but named in the title-deeds as the lands of the Linn, is situated only some three-quarters of a mile from the village of Cathcart. The Parks Committee recommend the Corporation to buy the estate, which extends to about 180 acres, for £10,000, to be used as a recreation ground. The estate includes the old mansion house, wooded policies, grazing fields, and a golf course at present held by the Cathcart Castle Golf Club on a lease which expires at Martinmas, 1923, with a break in 1981. There is no more beautiful sylvan retreat in the neighborhood of Glasgow. At the bottom of a richly-wooded vale the White Cart runs through the estate. Dominating the steep east bank stands the ivy-clad tower of old Cathcart Castle, the home for ages of the ancient family of Cathcart. Apart from its picturesque charm, the Linn and Cathcart generally teem with historic and literary interest. If the Linn estate becomes the property of the Corporation it will form one of the three largest public parks of the city. Bellahouston Park extends to 214 acres, whilst Rouken Glen covers 249 acres, Glasgow Green, the city's first public park, is small by comparison, 136 acres.

Dearer Milk in Scotland

An emergency increase in the price of milk amounting to one penny per quart has taken place. This increase, which is general throughout Scotland, although not provided for under the scale fixed by the Summer Prices Order, has, according to the official notice issued by the Food Commissioner for Scotland, been sanctioned "owing to the serious drought which has prevailed in Scotland for some time, with the consequent adverse effect on milk supplies". The retail maximum is now nine pence per quart. Owing to the serious shortage of milk, it is ex-

By Appointment
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To H. M. King
George V.

It is well to keep in mind that a sharp advance in Fur prices is anticipated in the early Autumn.

This fact is recognized by far-sighted women, who are now buying Furs for wear next Winter.

Our models for the Fall and Winter of 1919-1920 are completed and displayed in our show rooms.

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MONTREAL

pected that the price in Glasgow and other large cities in mid-winter will be eleven pence or a shilling per quart.

Industry's Salvation

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the president of International Labor and Socialist Conference, gives the following cure for the present unrest. He says: "Foundations of the social structure have been shaken by the terrible pressure of the last five years, and every nation is staggering under a colossal burden of debt. Behind the disorganization of trade and industry stands the spectre of unemployment, and over many countries hangs the shadow of famine. Before the winter ends a dreadful convulsion of anger and despair may seize the peoples. Industrial reconstruction is possible when society gives the producers by hands and brain the full fruits of their labor, and assures the social and economic emancipation of the people".

Toy Factory for Glasgow

A notable addition to the toy industry in Britain has just been made by the completion of what is easily the largest toy factory in Scotland at Parkhead, Glasgow. The building is of five storeys, and covers an area of 22,000 square feet. Each of the flats has a capacity of 27,000 cubic feet, and is fitted up with the most modern machinery and factory conveniences. Many striking novelties are to be introduced, and "Made in Germany" should be wiped off the next Christmas stocking.

James Gibson.

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C.P.R. Gives Employment To More Than 10,000 Returned Soldiers

The re-employment of returned soldiers has been carried out by the C. P. R. so whole-heartedly that according to the official records up to the end of August, actually more returned soldiers have been given employment than left the Company for service overseas. The exact figures are as follows:

Total reported as joining the Army.	10,538
Dead.	1,000
Wounded.	1,952
Re-employed in the service.	5,024
Other soldiers given employment.	5,543
Total soldiers given employment to date.	10,567

In finding employment for returned soldiers, the C. P. R. has found by experience that in most cases it is advisable to reinstate them in the same department as that in which they worked previous to enlistment. The freight handler who has ambitions to become a dining car waiter is not encouraged to change his vocation unless he can prove that he learned something about waiting, for instance, at an officers' mess during his military life. His military experience has probably made him a better man than before for handling freight, but has not qualified him for the skilled trade of a dining car waiter. Baggage men who have served in the Army come back as a rule all the better for their experience, but the Army training has not qualified them to be sleeping car conductors or ticket clerks, and if they prove to be misfits at a new job the only result is friction and discontent. The general experience, however, is that the normal returned man who goes back to his old or a similar job is all right, indeed is often improved by the discipline and teamwork which he has learnt in the Army.

UNION VIEW OF SOCIALIST STAND

How conservative organized Labor regards the Socialist Party convention recently held in Chicago is shown in a statement issued by Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, who charges:

"The Chicago manifesto clearly visions revolution and not democratic advancement. Russia is the example, beyond doubt. Russia! A new order of civilization! The Socialist Party to-day, as in 1914, is dominated by Russian and German thought. This domination comes to a head in Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit. It is not denied that Hillquit wrote the manifesto issued in Chicago, and the daily press dispatches made it clear that Berger was the boss on the floor. American Labor will not be misled by this latest manifestation of Socialist mental and moral bankruptcy. The Socialist Party makes the puerile claim that it speaks for the workers. In America there are more than 4,500,000 organized workers. There are some 23,000 members of the Socialist Party".

Mr. Wright says there is a lack of truth about the manifesto "that tallies well with Socialist thought from the beginning".

"In common with the most reactionary foes of the League of Nations", he continues, "these pulpsters make blanket charges and

utter sweeping condemnations. The manifesto talks about 'black international', 'reactionary statesmen', 'against the rise of the working class', 'conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of all nations', and so on.

"The fact is that for the first time the rights of Labor have been written into a treaty of peace and for the first time machinery has been set up by a treaty which gives Labor the chance to actually function in the shaping of international destinies.

"The fact is there never was a treaty so free from reactionary influences. And the treaty sets up the machinery by which the world may go forward in human progress for correcting such errors as have been made and shaping events at all times to conform to the best judgment of democratic civilizations. The League of Nations does that. Nothing is made hard and fast by this treaty. The only thing that is definitely spiked is reaction, autocracy, despotism.

"It should be unnecessary to pile additional refutation on the Socialist reiteration of the claim that it was a capitalistic war. There never was a war in which the stakes were all so clearly the stakes of the common peoples, in which democracy and liberty stood for them so clearly as battling for their lives. The Socialist manifesto seems to regret that the Central Powers were vanquished in the 'ghastly war'".

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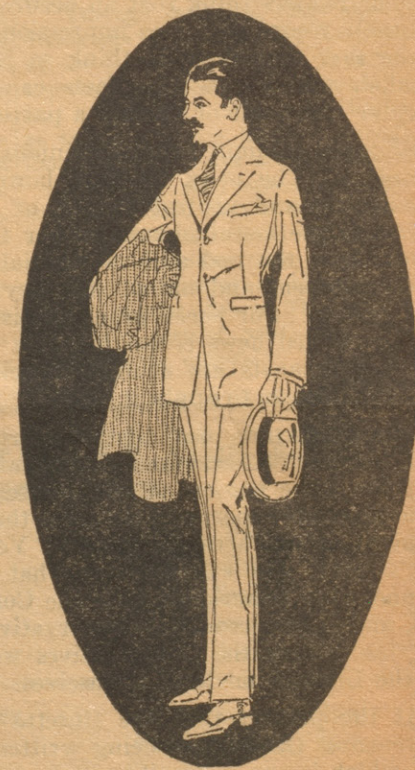
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GEO. PIERCE, Editor.

KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

Watch Your News Reports

EVERY journalist knows, what every newspaper reader does not know, unfortunately, that different methods of presenting the same set of news facts can produce diametrically opposite impressions on the minds of the readers.

Some readers think that an accurate summary of facts is an unalterable record so far as impressions conveyed are concerned; and the fact that they do think so is taken advantage by the journalist, who knows how facts can be clothed to impress a particular viewpoint or further a particular propaganda.

Editorial columns express opinions, as opinions, to be judged as opinions. The news columns, however, are largely accepted as passionless and neutral records of fact, and therein lies the reason why the news columns rather than the editorial columns are sometimes the real and substantial mediums of propaganda, however innocent and uninspired they may appear to be to the casual reader. For sheer propagandistic value, twenty lines of carefully-clothed news is worth half a dozen editorials any time. Trained journalists are acutely conscious of the psychology of the thing and how to apply it.

These facts are particularly asserted in the presentation of political news. Liberal and Conservative newspapers will both report the same session of the House of Commons. Both will present accurate reports, in the sense that what is printed actually transpired or was actually spoken. Yet if you read the Liberal paper's story, you will discover what fine fellows the Liberals were and what remarkable fools the Conservatives made of themselves, and if you read the Conservative paper you will discover what fine fellows the Conservatives were and what remarkable fools the Liberals made of themselves.

At the present time the Gazette reports of the industrial conference at Ottawa are being written from the Gazette standpoint, which is one of hostility and contempt for the labor movement. Except in its political news reports, which it presents in a way suited to its own political leanings and designed for the licking of those who have other leanings, the Gazette does not often depart from the neutral attitude in news, so that the pre-

judiced presentation of the reports of the industrial conference shows just how much unionism has got under its skin.

The Montreal Daily Star reports, on the other hand, convey the impression to those who know the arts and tricks of news presentation that the Star is trying to be fair and impartial towards both capital and labor, a commendable attitude regarding efforts to settle or modify one of the most serious problems, if not the most serious problem, in the country to-day.

K. C.

Lunch Company Contracts

THE Walton Lunch Company has filed a bill of equity in the Supreme Court at Boston against officers and members of the Restaurant Employees Union which called a strike in the Walton lunch rooms recently. The bill asks that pickets of the employees be restrained from interfering with the business of the Walton lunch rooms. The company says that it has contracts with the persons it is now employing whereby they agree not to join Labor unions, and whereby the company may discharge them if they join unions. The contract provides that the employee shall not, if he is thus discharged for joining a union, interfere with the company's business.

Is this the same Walton Lunch Company that has two big restaurants in Montreal? And if so, does the Walton Lunch Company insist upon contracts with its employees in Montreal similar to those in Boston? We would like to know, as the signing away of personal liberty is something which gets us rather hot under the collar.

K. C.

Those German Goods

WE have been taught hatred of the German and all his works, but how we are to reconcile such feeling with the actual presentation of conditions is sometimes a puzzling matter.

For instance, a housewife searching in Montreal this week for a chimney for a popular and standardized reading lamp which is in thousands of homes, found that a chimney made by the maker of the lamp or by other Canadian, British or American manufacturers, was practically impossible to find, although a German chimney could be bought in several places, including the largest departmental stores.

She had, perforce, to buy the chimney or allow an expensive lamp to go out of business. Several storekeepers said that they were unable to buy any more of the original chimneys, which were made in Canada. One storekeeper said positively that manufacture of them had ceased altogether.

She is wondering what her attitude towards German goods should be in future, the situation being further complicated, she says, by her estimate that the German chimney is a better product than the original, anyway.

What are we going to do about it?

K. C.

SPEAKERS at the industrial conference said that organized labor represented only ten per cent of the workers of Canada. We know one organized worker who represents nine workers of his own family, so perhaps, with a little juggling of figures and phrases, we might be able to prove that organized labor represents the whole population. But juggling on either side will not get any of us anywhere.

ADMIRAL Lord Fisher and Lady Beatty, wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty, have taken to writing articles for the press. Judging from the text of most of this stuff, these noted persons would have been better to have left the writing game to those who play it for a living.

LIEUTENANT-COL. THOMAS CANTLEY said at the industrial conference that 15 or 20 years ago he got as much work from 20 men as he got today from 25 or 30 men, which only goes to show that the days of slavery are passing and explains why the death-rate amongst workers has been going down.

The Need for Work

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, writing to Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, M.P., gives permission to the press to reproduce his well-known poem, "The Wage-Slaves" as being specially applicable to the present industrial position.

THE WAGE-SLAVES

Oh, glorious are the guarded heights
Where guardian souls abide—
Self-exiled from our gross delights—
Above, beyond, outside.
An ampler are their spirit swings—
Commands a juster view—
We have their word for all these things.
No doubt their words are true.

Yet we the bondslaves of our day,
Whom dirt and danger press—
Co-heirs of insolence, delay,
And leagued unfaithfulness—
Such is our need must seek indeed
And, having found, engage
The men who merely do the work
For which they draw the wage.

From forge and farm and mine and bench,
Deck, altar, outpost line—
Mill, school, battalion, counter,
Trench,
Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—
Creation's cry goes up on high
From age to cheated age:
'Send us the men who do the work

For which they draw the wage'.
Words cannot help nor wit achieve,
Nor e'en the all-gifted fool,
Too weak to enter, bide, or leave
The lists he cannot rule.

Beneath the sun we count on none
Our evil to assuage
Except the men that do the work
For which they draw the wage.

When through the Gates of Stress
and Strain
Comes forth the vast Event—
The simple, sheer, sufficing, sane
Result of labor spent—
They that have wrought the end
unthought
Be neither saint nor sage.
But men who merely did the work
For which they draw the wage.

Wherefore to these the Fates shall bend
(And all old idle things—)
Wherefore on these shall Power attend
Beyond the grasp of kings:
Each in his place, by right, not grace,
Shall rule his heritage—
The men who simply do the work
For which they draw the wage.

Not such as scorn the loitering street,
Or waste to earn its praise,
Their noontide's unreturning heat
About their morning ways:
But such as dower each mortgaged hour
Alike with clean courage—
Even the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage
Begin—continue—close the work
For which they draw the wage!

ENOUGH TO MAKE ANYONE MAD

"Brown what does Charlie refuse to speak to you? You used to be great friends".

"Yes, when we were bachelors, but he's married now".

"And what difference does that make?"

"Well, the fact is, I made him a handsome wedding present of a book, and he hasn't spoken to me since".

"What was the book?"

"Paradise Lost!"—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

INGRATITUDE

"This coal you sold me—"

"Yes?"

"It won't burn".

"Well, you aren't kicking because I supplied you with a durable article?" — Los Angeles Times.

LEAVING IT TO ART

"How is neighbor Flubbub's son making out as an artist?"

"Doing fine. He has just finished his first picture, which he tells me he values at five thousand dollars."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Eight-Hour Day Topic of Treatise

U. S. National Industrial Conference Board Compares And Analyzes The Generally Accepted Meaning Of The Term.

The straight eight-hour day is a fiction and the basic eight-hour day an artificial means for demanding increased compensation, says the U. S. National Industrial Conference Board in a monograph on "The Eight-Hour Day Defined". The board compares and analyzes three different meanings:

A straight eight-hour day under which overtime is eliminated or even prohibited, except in extraordinary emergency.

An eight-hour shift with three work periods daily of eight hours each for as many different sets of workers. This arrangement may extend over six or seven days of the week.

A basic eight-hour day in which eight hours is made the basis or measure for service or payment, but under which overtime is permitted.

The monograph says that "a 'straight' eight-hour day with overtime prohibited differs from a 'basic' eight-hour day with overtime permitted". For with a straight eight-hour day the work-week contains 48 hours, or if a Saturday half holiday is observed, 44 hours. In the case of the basic eight-hour day, the nominal work-week may also consist of 48 or 44 hours, but since overtime is permitted, no limit is placed on the actual hours per week.

The eight-hour day with overtime prohibited is founded, says the treatise, "on the theory that such limitation of work-hours is demanded on the grounds of health and social advantage. The contention is also often made that the straight eight-hour day is more productive than a longer work-day. With these underlying premises for limitation of hours of work, overtime is inconsistent... If the straight eight-hour day is

really more productive, overtime is absurd".

The eight-hour shift system comprises three different shifts of eight hours each. It is an arrangement which aims to secure greater efficiency in production without any organized overtime. It obviously increases total production, and at the same time reduces overhead cost by keeping machinery going continuously.

The basic eight-hour day, on the other hand, it is asserted, "is essentially a wage issue". This is clearly illustrated in the modification of the Federal Eight-Hour Act to meet wartime exigencies, and by the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1917. The latter authorized the President not only "to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States", but also provided for overtime to be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work with time and one-half for overtime. Thus, the monograph points out, the character of the Federal Eight-Hour Act was changed from an hours-of-work to wage statute, and the basic eight-hour day was introduced with penal rates of overtime.

"Through increased rates aim to discourage a demand for overtime by the employer, they are in effect a premium to the employee and defeat any wish to improve his health or to increase his leisure through shorter hours", says the monograph. "During the war, moreover, experience indicated that overtime rates enabled workers to earn their usual wages in a shorter time, which increased the amount of absenteeism during regular hours. This simply raised the cost of production and decreased the output".

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G.T.R. PURCHASE TO BE ARBITRATED

Sir Alf. Smithers, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, has agreed to submit to arbitration the terms on which the system will be transferred to the Dominion Government.

The decision of the arbitration tribunal will be accepted as final by both sides.

The WOMAN'S FORUM

BLIND TO EVERYTHING - BUT THE TRUTH

Britain's Army of Women Workers

The "gentler sex" is Britain had been giving mere man somewhat of a job to "keep on the job" even before the war. An estimate of the number of women and girls in commercial and industrial employment in July, 1914, placed the number at 3,276,000 or 24 per cent. of the total number of work-people in the United Kingdom. By the end of April of that year 1,516,000 more women and girls had been called upon to replace men who had gone to the front. About 400,000 of this number who took up the occupations of men had previously been employed in domestic service, or in shops, making the number called directly from the home to public employment a little more than a million.

The London "Times" says:

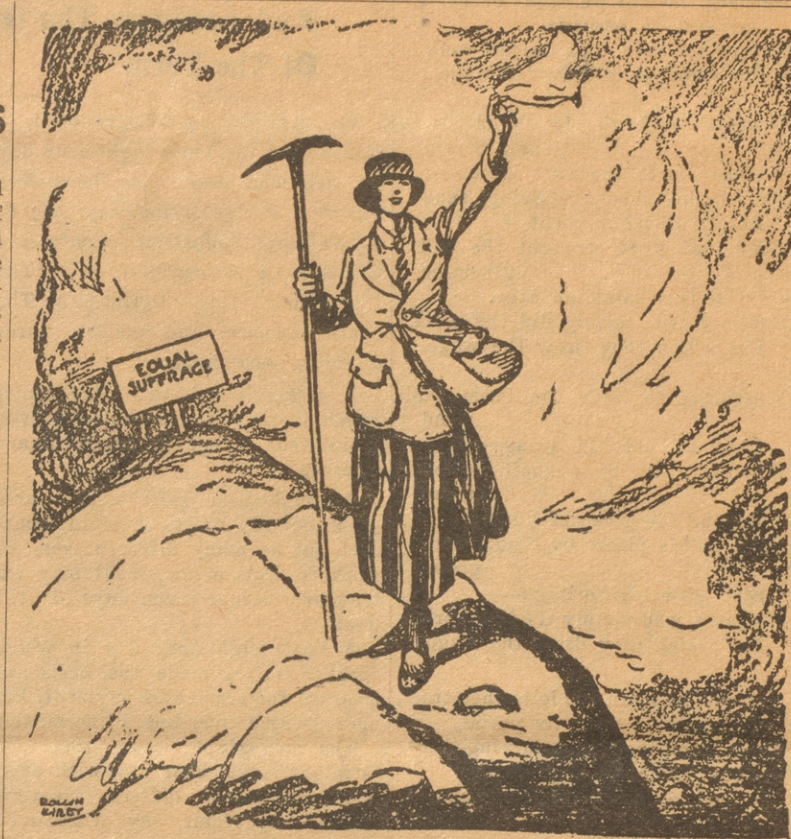
"The replacement of males by females was the greatest in industry and commerce; in industry over half a million had replaced males, while in commerce the replacement figure accounted for practically the entire increase in the number of females employed.

In April last 1,265,000 females were employed in industries engaged on government work, as follows:

Building	16,000
Mines and quarries	6,000
Metals	502,000
Chemicals	67,000
Textiles	338,000
Clothing	130,000
Food, drink, and tobacco	53,000
Paper, printing	41,000
Wood	39,000
Other trades	73,000

These figures relate only to private industry, including controlled works, and do not include persons engaged on government work performed in railway workshops or municipal gas-works, etc., or in the National Projectile and Filling Factories at Woolwich Arsenal, the Admiralty dockyards, and other establishments now under government, or in transport, commerce, or the civil service. Quite half a million females were employed in the various classes of work covered by this enumeration, so that the aggregate number of females engaged on work for the British and Allied governments was fully one and three-quarter million.

Some 1,475,000 females were engaged in industrial concerns (excluding coal-mines) and in government establishments in April, 1918, on the manufacture of munitions



ALMOST THERE!

—World, New York.

and on other government work. The manufacture of munitions included ships, and occupied 701,000 women and girls.

The number of females employed permanently in agriculture grew from 80,000 in July, 1914, to 113,100 in July, 1918.

DIDN'T DISCOUNT THE RUMOR

"I hear that Jinks is going in for settlement work".

"Yes; he compromised his debts for fifty cents on the dollar".

PROTECT HENPECKED HUSBANDS

Cruel and inhuman treatment of husbands has been established as one of the grounds for divorce in Tennessee, and the rolling-pin as an argument in conjugal disagreements is fondly, if perhaps mistakenly, expected to become a thing of the past. Of course, if a great, big bruiser composed of two hundred pounds of solid bone and brawn, with hands like a ham and the abi-



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lity to fell a robust bull with a blow of fist, comes into court and with tears beg to be separated from a thin, scared little wiman that never weighed more than 98, the thing won't look just right. But many things don't. Anyway, the Senate of Tennessee can see nothing funny about it. To clear away ambiguities on the subject in laws of their Senate, which might perhaps make it difficult for a man to establish his right to a separation because he is cruelly and inhumanly treated by his wife, these solons have passed an act specifically granting the right of divorce to any male who can make out a case of cruelty and inhumanity on the part of his spouse, with himself as the object of the outrage.

SOUP WAS SHARP

William Howard Taft, in addressing a class of would-be editors at Yale, was trying to impress upon them the importance of accuracy and the unfairness of misquoting public men.

"Sometimes", he said, "a slight error may have momentous consequences. A friend of mine went into a restaurant and ordered noodle soup. In the very first spoonful he discovered a needle.

"George", he cried to the waiter, 'come here. See what I found in the soup? A needle'.

"George examine the needle critically and grinned.

"Dat's all rigit, such, just a little mistake, suh; just a mere typographical error a typographical error. Dat needle should have been a noodle." —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Record Year of Glasgow Trams Is Object Lesson for Montreal

Statistics Show That Not Only Have They Been Run at a Financial Profit But That This Is Result Largely of Low Fares.

In view of the controversy which has been roused by the proposed advance of fares of the Montreal Tramways Company, there is much illuminating information contained in the annual returns of the Glasgow Tramways. Now Glasgow has about as thoroughly organized and extensive a system of trams, or street railways, as any other city of like size. Unlike London, the car is the common means of transport for the average system. The tramways have been municipalized for many years, and have always constituted such a model institution that men trained in Glasgow tram service have been called to other parts of the world to reorganize the local system more or less on the Glasgow plan. It is interesting to note that those features which have been refused adoption in various cities, such as the zone system, low fares, city ownership, and the use of the top-deck for passengers, flourish in Glasgow. And Glasgow tramways pay!

Glasgow, Scotland. — Mr. James Dalrymple, the general manager of the Glasgow Tramways, has just issued a report of the financial year, ended May 31, 1919. The report shows great increases in both the traffic and revenue figures. The traffic receipts amounted to £1,527,487, which gave an increase over

the previous year of £123,377. The expenditure side of the account has not been completed, but it is anticipated that the surplus for the year will reach to about £60,000.

There has been a slight increase on the traffic receipts per car mile and also per passenger; the former reached 14,331d. — an increase of 1,499d. or almost 1½d.; the latter 790d. — an advance of .008d. A total number of 464,246,677 passengers were carried during the year, being an advance over all previous years, and 33,300,111 over last year. Per car mile 18,148 passengers were carried, an increase of 1739.

The halfpenny fare was by far the most popular, as will be seen from the following table. At present an effort is being made in certain quarters to do away with the halfpenny fare; but two factors especially will militate very strongly against it, viz., the considerable profit accruing on the year's working, and the use made by the citizens of the halfpenny fare for short distances.

Table showing passengers carried during the last two years:

	Year to May 31, 1919	Year to May 31, 1918
1½d. ...	290,080,376	... 272,902,138
1d. ...	121,285,355	... 110,608,645
1½d. ...	31,750,977	... 28,462,112
2d. ...	10,348,905	... 9,332,956
2½d. ...	4,846,252	... 4,351,666
3d. ...	2,520,384	... 2,215,506
3½d. ...	2,952,145	... 2,696,504
4d. ...	462,283	... 377,039
	464,246,677	430,946,566

It is of interest to note that statistics indicate that since the tramways were municipalized on July 1, 1894, to May 31, 1919, 5,700,807,184 passengers have been carried and 438,635,075 miles have been run, while the car traffic revenue has totaled £20,237,589 12s. 7d.

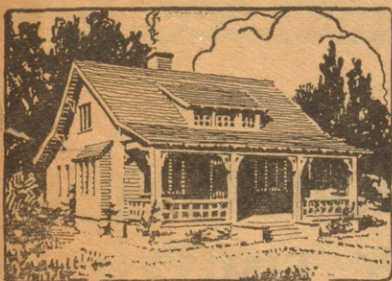
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JAPANESE COMING TO LABOR CONGRESS

The Japanese Government will send four delegates to the International Labor Congress in Washington next month. Two will be selected from official circles, and one each from the Capitalist and Labor classes. It has been practically decided to send former Home Minister Mid-suno and Baron Shijo, chief of the Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, to represent the government.

It is expected that Kojiro Matsukata, president of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, will represent the Capitalists and that Uhei Masumoto, director and chief engineer of the Toba Shipbuilding Yard, will be Labor's representative.

The Labor Congress will discuss and take action on the questions of the eight-hour day, the prevention of unemployment, the employment of women and of juveniles, and the extension and application of the Berne international convention, concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Samuel Gompers are thought likely to be the most prominent members on the American delegation. With Mr. Wilson may be William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce for the government. It is not known who will represent Capital.

STATE LABOR BOARD PLAN IN NEW YORK

For organization of a board to "do for industry in this State what the War Labor Board did for the country during the war" in settling differences between employers and employees. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, has called a conference of representative employers, workmen and laymen to be held at Albany. Representatives of both workers and employers will be members of the board, and its chief aim will be to make continuous both production and employment of labor.

OR CALL YOU TO MESS

Farmer (to one of his laborers, recently demobilized): Well, Pat, which do you prefer, being a farmer or a soldier?

Pat: In one way, sir, I'd rather be a soldier.

Farmer: And how is that?

Pat: Well, you see, you'd be a long time workin' for a farmer before he'd tell you to stand at ease. — Boston Transcript.

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PRESS CONGRESS OF WORLD

The Press Congress of the World will be held in Sydney, New South Wales, in October 1920. Delegates will assemble in Sydney on Oct. 15 and the Congress will be officially

opened on the following Monday. The proceedings of the conference will occupy about 10 days. The date of the congress has been arranged so that it will follow the meeting in Canada, in September of next year, of the Empire Press Union.

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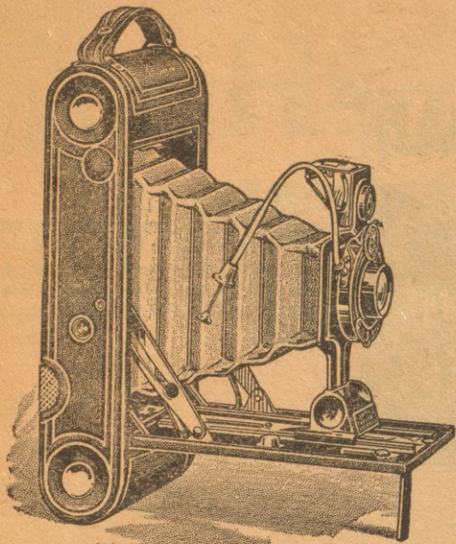
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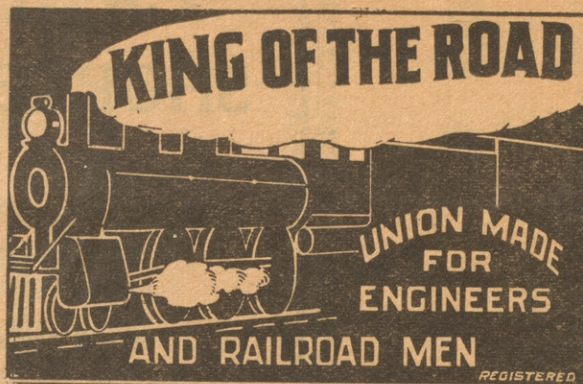
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For Railroad Engineers and Firemen

Dressy enough for the crew of the crack "Limited," and with strength a plenty for the men who haul the cannon ball freights.

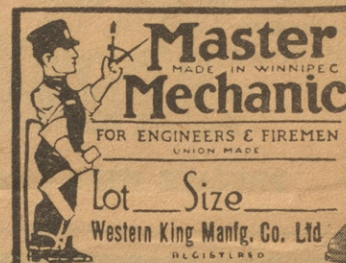
"MASTER MECHANICS" won't rip or tear; they are made to stand the strain of a strong man's job, and fit as comfortably as an old shoe.

"MASTER MECHANICS" are made in a Union Shop, from good heavy cloth, in blue and white stripe, plain black, and light and dark blue shades. They retain their shape and are reinforced wherever extra strain comes. Seams are double stitched; fly and side openings have continuous facing to prevent tearing and every button hole is whip-stitched. The overalls have seven large, handy pockets, the coat six — two of these being combination watch and pencil pockets; cinder proof collar; detachable brass buttons on coat; four-piece sliding web suspender, with no-slip brass snap fastener; high back, high bib, and extra roomy seat.

"MASTER MECHANICS" are sold on a new-garment-or-your-money-back guarantee, which guarantee, plainly printed in black and white, is to be found in the pockets of every suit leaving our factory. Look for this label on your next suit of overalls.

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